

## FRAUDS IN LEATHER

Glucose in the Soles of Shoes is the Latest

Washington, Jan. 2.—Fraudulent "leather" of leather by glucose and other articles is being practiced to a great extent, to the great detriment of the quality of shoes, according to the information laid before congress by Dr. Wiley, the chemist of the department of agriculture. Dr. Wiley has gathered a collection of samples of this loaded leather and has pronounced the work a simple fraud.

## LOS ANGELES AVIATORS CAUTIOUS IN FLIGHTS

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 1.—There were flying events at the aviation field today, but they were wholly devoid of spirit and daring. The memory of Arch Hoxsey's death yesterday hung like a pall over aviators and spectators. The flyers were slow and spiritless, and they worked as cautiously as did the early pioneers in their aerial experiments which brought man-flight with it. In the realm of an accomplished science.

## Aviators Were Cautious.

All the aviators ascended, but they flew apparently only because their contracts called for daily flights and because there were people in the grandstands who paid money to see them fly. Their hearts were not in the work. None of them remained in the air more than a few minutes, and long before the program had been completed, the committee disbanded the spectators with the announcement that the meet, which was not to have closed until Tuesday, would be terminated tomorrow.

Tuesday is the day set for the funeral of Hoxsey.

## Flights Were Dangerous

Even though the flights were short today, they were dangerous, and once or twice during the afternoon, terrified shouts rose from the nervous and highly-wrought spectators and field attendants, as some aviator made a sharp descent, or their frail machines wobbled or danced for a second or two in the overhanging clouds of air.

## The Wind was as Treacherous

almost as it was yesterday, when it caught Hoxsey and tossed him down to death. At no time, however, did it display the strength it did yesterday, while Hoxsey was making his last flight.

## Brooks Makes No Spiral Dips

Walter Brooks, who coached Hoxsey as a pupil in the art of flying, was pale and nervous when he brought his machine on the field today, and during the one or two short flights he made during the afternoon he never once attempted the thrilling spiral dives which he originated, and which Hoxsey was emulating when he was caught and hurled into the fatal fall.

Parnallee, the only other surviving member of the Wright team of four that started some few weeks ago, also kept close to the ground, and, save for exhibition flights by Eugene Ely and Charles Willard, of the Curtiss team, and Latham, in the Antoinette and Radley in his Blériot, nothing was attempted, but the quick starts and the landings.

## Latham in the Air the Longest

Latham was the only aviator to keep his machine in the air more than half an hour. Radley, for a time, refused to attempt a flight at all. It was only when the wind lulled a little that he consented to ascend. After rising he encountered gusts that threatened his control over his machine, and he promptly descended.

## That is the last for me in winds like this, I am taking no more chances," he said.

## Ely's Narrow Escape

While Ely was making his flight, a guy-wire parted, and becoming entangled in his propeller, broke a piece off one of the blades. Ely instantly pointed his machine downward, taking a sharp angle to get to earth as quickly as possible. This was when a shout of apprehension rose from the spectators. But Ely had control of his planes and landed safely, though with a jolt that jarred him considerably.

## The crowd was so impressed

that they were somnolent throughout the afternoon, that toward the close of the events the mechanical clow of the meeting—a tiny monoplane—was brought out to create a laugh and dispel the gloom.

## The spectators laughed a bit as the

little machine spun and darted about before rising, then they relaxed into silence, which was never broken except when an aviator seemed in danger.

## For Hoxsey's Fate

they were the mother of grief.

son, during the present meet. The altitude prize of \$3,000 was won by him last Monday. His American endurance record of three hours and seventeen minutes, made the day before his death, undoubtedly stand, and this will add \$2,000 more to the earnings. Then, Hoxsey's winnings in the altitude and endurance prizes will amount to \$4,000 additional, according to estimates made by the judges.

## Funeral of Hoxsey.

All funeral expenses will be borne by the Wright brothers and a competent funeral home. The body was brought to this city. Today it was removed to Pasadena, where it will lie in a mortuary chapel until Roy Knabenshue, manager of the Wright team, completes his plans for the funeral.

## Mrs. Hoxsey Is a Quiet Little Woman

an 62 years old. She has been a widow 19 years, all of the time she has lived alone with her boy.

## Hoxsey Was a Fatalist.

He believed that when his time came to die that it would not matter where he was or what he was doing. He talked of this so much to his mother that she came to believe the same as he did.

## His neighbors always worried

and wanted him to have Arch stop flying, she said. But, somehow or other, I had no fear. When Ralph Johnson was killed in Denver my neighbors rushed in to see me and counsel me to have Arch stop, but I did not, because I always rather thought he would not be hurt. It seems impossible, but, of course, it is.

## Hoxsey's last effort seemed to be

to make his machine and keep on flying, said Phil Parnallee, the speed aviator of the Wright team, after he had viewed the aeroplane in which Hoxsey made his last flight.

## Hoxsey Tried to Right Machine.

The indications from the way the aeroplane fell are that Hoxsey used a mighty effort to right himself. If he had fifty feet more between himself and the earth, he might have succeeded. The machine struck on its bottom. This indicates that it was being righted even while the aviator was being whirled in a series of somersaults.

## Hoxsey worked with a cool head

to the very last record of his life. He never lost his nerve for an instant. When he went up a few minutes after 1 o'clock there was a light wind blowing.

## In the intervening hour and 15

minutes this had increased to a gusty, desecutive gale. Hoxsey was unaware of this, and he glided down from an altitude of 5,000 feet, with his motor shut off and anticipating no danger.

## Will Name Kern

AS U. S. SENATOR

## INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 1.—If the

Democratic members of the Indiana general assembly carry out the wishes of the party expressed at the state convention last spring John W. Kern will be chosen United States senator by the legislature, which meets here next Tuesday.

## Mr. Kern received the endorsement

of the Democratic state convention over many other aspirants, and in the campaign which followed the senatorship overshadowed all other issues. The vote for senator likely will be cast on January 10. The Democrats will have a majority of thirty on joint ballot.

## Mr. Kern was the leading candidate

before the legislature two years ago, but was defeated by Benjamin F. Shively by a few votes. After the caucus, in a quiet statement, Mr. Kern asserted that eight members of the legislature were bribed by the brewery combination to vote against him. He was twice the Democratic candidate for governor of the state, and was the running mate of William J. Bryan in 1906.

## There is no present opposition to

Kern's election, and it is believed there will be none.

## BLIZZARDS ARE RAGING IN EAST

## KANSAS CITY, Jan. 1.—The first

real blizzard of the year over western Missouri and Kansas is sweeping these states tonight and promises to send the mercury far below the zero mark before morning. Tonight throughout western Missouri and practically all over Kansas the mercury is near zero.

## At noon today the thermometer

registered 12 degrees above zero in Kansas City, and at 8 o'clock tonight it would only 2 degrees above zero, a drop of 10 degrees in eight hours.

## Current reports predict a temper-

ature of five below before daylight on Tuesday, and still lower in the immediate section and still lower in the west.

## Commercial Utility of the

AEROPLANE.

The daily press, and even some of the local journals, have worked themselves into quite a glow over the fact that on November 7, in a West-

## 7 BELOW AT LARAMIE.

LARAMIE, Wyoming, Jan. 1.—The thermometer reached 7 degrees below zero here today. Light snow fell this afternoon.

## RESERVED CATASTROPHE.

There had a graphophone, a typewriter, a radio, and a hundred dollars, and much of our joy and peace away.

## It sang the song, "Take

me from this most dread place."

## to Salt Lake—Mrs. T.

and family have moved to Salt Lake and hereafter will make residence in the capital city.

## BLIZZARD IN CORN STATES

Below-Zero Weather in Many of the States

Kansas City, Jan. 2.—With the thermometer registering 3 below, and the wind blowing thirty miles an hour, at 6 o'clock this morning, this city is experiencing the severest cold of the season. The mercury is below the zero point all over Kansas and Missouri.

## Texas experienced zero weather

all through the panhandle. It was 1 below at Amarillo.

## The lowest temperature in Oklahoma

was 2 below at Oklahoma City. In Kansas the range was from 2 below at Wichita to 8 below at Dodge City.

## Blizzards swept Iowa and Nebraska

last night, the wind reaching 10 miles an hour at Omaha. The temperature in Nebraska ranged from 8 below at Omaha to 16 below at North Platte and in Iowa from 2 below at Des Moines to 8 below in the northwest part of the state. The lowest temperature in Missouri was 4 below at St. Joseph at 7 o'clock.

## Topeka, Kas., Jan. 2.—The mercury

dropped to 3 degrees below zero at 8 o'clock this morning. This is the lowest point reached this winter and the cold is accompanied by a 25-mile wind. The trains on all the railroads are from one to two hours late and the eastbound train crews all report trying experiences in western Kansas.

## On the Rock Island train No. 25,

due here early this morning, they had an unusual experience. While running at full speed, the top of a passenger coach was blown off, creating a panic among the passengers, but no one was injured. The damaged coach was abandoned at Belleville and the train reached Topeka two hours later.

## The telephone lines along the Rock

Island are down and the trains are being operated with difficulty.

## WHY IS IT "CHAMP" CLARK?

The next speaker's full name is James Beauchamp Clark. When he went out into the world he discovered that Clark was the sixth most common name in America, and that James was nearly as prevalent as John or Henry. Beauchamp is a well-known name in the young man's town was a man of that name who used to get his letters and throw them away. This was very annoying.

## So the future statesman dropped

James and became Beauchamp Clark. Beauchamp is a well-known name out west. They pronounce it Beauchamp, like that of the Englishman who makes pills. Now, one of the incoming speakers' hobbies is accurate expression, and it irritated him to be called Beauchamp, when he should have been called Boston, with the accent on the shom. Patastinking investigation finally convinced him that only a Frenchman could say it properly, anyway, so he made up his mind to drop one of the syllables, and after due consideration he picked Beauchamp. Since then he has been plain Champ Clark, and is so designated almost invariably. We hear of Representative Underwood, Congressman P Payne, et al, but never of Representative or Congressman Clark. It is always Champ Clark, as if hyphenated with accent on the Clark—Harper's Weekly.

## OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The American merchant who heeds the experience of the British exporters and introduces into Spain something of value, not to Americans, but to the Spaniards, something they can appreciate and want more of when once they recognize it, has a market before him limited only by the capacity of the population to absorb his goods.

## As if typewriters said to me recently:

"The word 'American' sells goods here. It is synonymous with 'quality.' When the Spaniards finally get it through their heads that a thing is good, 'costume' comes in again, and they stick to it. Trade here would increase greatly if American exporters would realize this, and if they would also realize that it is now a case of the American catalogue, printed in English, and therefore unintelligible, against a hustling German salesman who speaks the language. In other words, a dead thing against a live one."

## There is no feeling in Spain against

America, rather a respect born of acquaintance with our military methods and familiarity with our ways of conducting agricultural machinery, which forms a large part of the imports into southern Spain. As the consul said, "American agents quantify," and the farmer and haciendero have recognized this. Back for Spain is not a general duty tariff, but has been on an ad valorem basis since January last. Her tariffs, while she is in the same proportion towards us as in the case of reciprocity on the so that there is reciprocity on the score of customs duties—Century Magazine.

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## UTAH FRUIT GROWERS MEET

Members of the Utah Fruit Growers' Exchange met at 11:30 this morning in the commissioners' chamber of the county court house for the purpose of devising ways and means for the handling of the fruit crop of 1911.

## The meeting was attended by representatives

from the Bear River Valley section of the Willard Fruit Growers' association; the Brigham Fork cultivators; Cache Valley fruit growers; and the Weber county fruit growers. Orchardists in other sections of the state are connected with the state organization, but they were not represented at the meeting.

## At the meeting the exchange

was held this afternoon and it is possible that an evening session will be held before the business to be attended is covered.

## According to statements made by

some of the members of the exchange, the fruit crop of 1911 was not handled satisfactorily and the object of the meeting today, which will be followed by other meetings, is to determine upon some better plan for handling the crop next year.

## The president of the organization is

Moreno Mortenson and the secretary, J. M. Forristall. The association was organized three years ago, since which time the members have marketed their fruit crop by united action.

## RECOGNITION FOR THE NICARAGUANS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—President Taft today authorized formal recognition of the new constitutional government of Nicaragua following the receipt of special dispatches announcing the election of General Juan J. Estrada as president.

## Dr. Salvatore Castriello, who was ap-

pointed Nicaraguan minister to Washington, probably will be received by Secretary Knox this week, for presentation of his letter of credence.

## Confirmation of Associate Press

dispatches from Managua last night announcing Estrada's election reached the state department during the day in a cablegram from the United States American consul. The dispatch reported that great enthusiasm greeted the announcement of the election of Estrada and that President Taft's message was a strong endorsement.

## President Taft telegraphed con-

gratulations to the new president, Estrada and also his congratulations upon the latter's assumption of office. Mr. Taft also expressed the friendship of the United States, the message carrying with it the recognition of the new Nicaraguan government.

## REPORTER ASKS FOR A REPLY.

Edward Douglas White is the new chief justice of the United States supreme court, and the story I am to tell in this connection, while not one of the "Fifty Famous in History," ought to possess interest for my set. The facts, as I relate them, are in all probability not known to another person in New York, though some of my old friends will recall them with glee.

## My friend, Harry M. Williams, came

pretty close to being elected United States senator from Louisiana, and the other candidates in the race were Edward Douglas White, Don Caffery and Newton Blanchard.

## This is the way it happened: The

Louisiana legislature was in session in July, 1892. Murphy J. Foster, the present United States senator, was then governor, and a bitter fight was being made on the candidates' state by Senator Samuel D. McEnelly. Harry Williams was covering the legislature for the New Orleans New Delta, a newspaper that passed out of existence many years ago. In the course of his labors, Williams had written an extensive manuscript, and as a legislator named Boggs, it was Boggs' fourth marriage, and Williams had handled it in a way that pleased the victim.

## The day came when complimentary

votes were being cast for favorite sons who wanted to go to the senate and had no show of winning.

## Roll call started. Boggs' name was

reached. "Here is where I can do the right thing," Boggs reasoned, and he shouted:

## "I vote for Harry M. Williams."

In addition, he got busy with his fellow-members and buttonholed them right and left.

## "Vote for Williams," he pleaded,

pushing in every corner of the assembly room. And nearly everybody did.

## The roll clerk had reached the letter

R or maybe it was S. Then the leaders were thrown into a panic.

## "Go! Let Williams be elected," they

were electing a senator that they never dreamed of. So they rushed to elect anybody whose names began with R, S, T, U, V, W and so forth, and spoke Williams' chances. He missed being elected by a few votes.

## Missing election to this high office,

Williams went chasing off in one of the parishes where a mob was bent on lynching a prisoner, and he came near enjoying the distinction of being lynched by a mob.

## W. E. Lewis in New

York Telegraph.

## WAS COLD AT 7:30 THIS MORNING

Although the thermometers of Ogden and vicinity show various figures, it is quite safe to say that the temperature at 7:30 this morning was near the zero mark. Last winter was considered a cold time, but there were only two or three occasions when the weather man recorded cold or than zero temperature.

## At any rate, this morning was the

coldest this winter, the lowest temperature being close to zero. The temperature from various points at 7:30 was as follows:

## Huntsville, 9 1-2 degrees below zero.

Power dam, 9.

## Power house, 8 degrees below zero.

Enoch Farr, 3 degrees below zero.

## Court house, 8 above zero.

Brownling's store, 10 above zero.

## Union depot, zero.

Other thermometers in the city showed temperatures ranging from 3 to 7 degrees above zero, and at 9 o'clock the thermometer at the Brown Brothers store on Washington avenue indicated that the temperature had fallen to 7 degrees above zero.

## Ice men report that last night was

a good one for their business, and that it will require only a few more of the kind to store a good supply of ice.

## OPENING OF THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANK

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Through the practical institution of the postal savings bank system on Tuesday, January 3, the United States government will give the people facilities for saving a part of their earnings. Their establishment is regarded as the most far-reaching financial step taken by the government since the authorization of national banks and their operation will be watched with interest by financiers throughout the world.

## The system is to be inaugurated on

a comparatively small scale. One postoffice in each state and territory has been selected as a depository of these funds, a thorough test will be made. It was decided to make the beginning this small, not only because no adequate appropriation was available to put it into general operation, but also because the plan adopted by the government is the better and other system in the world.

## Result of Months' Work.

The new scheme is the result of many months of work by committees of postal and banking experts, whose efforts were directed by a board of trustees consisting of the postmaster general, the secretary of the treasury, and the attorney general.

## No postoffice will be furnished

depositors, but all deposits will be evidenced by engraved postal savings certificates, issued in fixed denominations of one, two, five, ten, twenty and fifty dollars, each bearing the name of the depositor and the date, which interest begins to accrue.

## The certificates are non-transferable

and non-negotiable. Interest will be payable annually at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.

## Not Less Than \$1 or More Than \$500.

By the terms of the law, no account for less than one dollar may be opened and no person may deposit more than one hundred dollars in any calendar month, or have to his credit at any one time more than five hundred dollars, exclusive of accumulated interest.

## Accounts may be opened by any

person over ten years old, in his or her own name, or by married women in their own names. The accounts of wives cannot be interfered with or controlled by their husbands.

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